

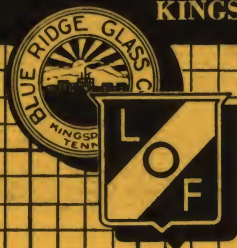


FLAT GLASS

FLAT DRAWN WINDOW GLASS
POLISHED PLATE GLASS • SAFETY
GLASS • FIGURED AND WIRE GLASS

LIBBEY • OWENS • FORD GLASS COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO

BLUE RIDGE GLASS CORPORATION
KINGSPORT, TENN.



LIBBEY · OWENS · FORD GLASS COMPANY



The Libbey · Owens · Ford Glass Company is the successor to the Edward Ford Plate Glass Company, the Libbey · Owens · Glass Company, the National Plate Glass Company, and several smaller flat glass manufacturing concerns. The first named company was founded in 1899 by Edward Ford who was the son of Captain J. B. Ford, the first successful manufacturer of Plate Glass in America. The Libbey · Owens Glass Company was organized in 1916 by Edward Drummond Libbey and Michael J. Owens. During his entire business career Mr. Libbey was a dominant figure in the glass manufacturing industry. To Mr. Owens' inventive genius is due many of the improvements in processes of manufacture used throughout the industry today.



The Charleston Plant

● The Libbey · Owens · Ford Glass Company manufactures and distributes a complete line of flat glass. This includes the highest quality Plate Glass for glazing, mirror manufacturing, furniture tops and automobiles—flat drawn Window Glass, heavy Sheet Glass, Greenhouse Glass, Safety Glass and the Figured and Wire Glass manufactured by the Blue Ridge Glass

General Offices:
TOLEDO, OHIO

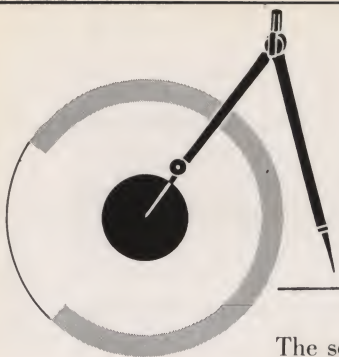


Sales offices are located in:

NEW YORK	KANSAS CITY
BOSTON	DETROIT
ATLANTA	SHREVEPORT
MINNEAPOLIS	BUFFALO
CHICAGO	SAN FRANCISCO
ST. LOUIS	LOS ANGELES
PHILADELPHIA	CINCINNATI

Corporation of Kingsport, Tennessee.

The Libbey · Owens · Ford Glass Company owns and operates eight factories strategically located in Toledo, Ohio, Rossford, Ohio, Lancaster, Ohio, Charleston, W. Va., Ottawa, Ill., and Shreveport, La. Illustrated is the Charleston, West Virginia plant. Leading glass jobbers, conveniently located to serve all building requirements, distribute the output of these plants. Direct factory sales offices are maintained in fourteen cities to serve efficiently the Architectural Profession.



SELECTING THE RIGHT GLASS

The selection of the right glass for various glazing or decorative purposes has become a matter of growing interest and importance to all architects. Windows are indeed the eyes of a building and the glass used may either enhance or detract from beauty of line and detail. Even the general public has become interested through widespread advertising on the subject and *quality* in all types of glass is now an important factor in building construction.

The general recommendations which follow are based on current building practice and will vary according to the design and location of the building, the individual desires of architect and owner and the size of the building appropriation available.

Residences. In the vast majority of private dwellings "A" Quality Labeled Double Strength Window Glass is used. However, at present low prices, many architects are specifying either $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch Polished Plate Glass. Not infrequently Plate Glass is used in living-room and dining-room windows with "A" Quality Labeled Window Glass in other glazing. Picture Windows are finding a great vogue in more expensive residences, especially where the building site affords an attractive view. These large Plate Glass areas are often used in decorative bronze casements with smaller panels at the sides for easy ventilation. Bathroom or dressing room windows may be glazed with a figured glass as described on pages 7 to 10.

Apartment Buildings. "A" Quality Labeled Double Strength Window Glass and Polished Plate Glass are both used. In buildings where high rental rates are to prevail, Polished Plate Glass is more desirable.

Building codes, usually require the use of Wire Glass in openings exposed to the hazard of fire. This type of glass is also recommended for skylights and light wells. Wire Glass is available in both clear and figured glass. See page 7 for details.

In bathroom and areaway windows where obscurity is desired a figured glass is recommended.

Hotels, Office and Bank Buildings. For the past several years Polished Plate Glass has been used almost universally in the larger, more impressive buildings.

If Plate Glass cannot be used throughout it is recommended for the first three floors and "A" Quality Labeled Double Strength Window Glass from the fourth floor up. Even in small hotels the public rooms such as lobbies and dining rooms should be glazed with Plate Glass. As in apartment buildings local building codes make certain requirements where fire hazard is involved. See page 7 for information on fire resisting glass. For corridors, partitions, windows, skylights, elevator doors and other glazing where the vision is to be obscured, see page 7.

School Buildings and Hospitals. "A" Quality Labeled Double Strength Window Glass is generally used but during the present era of low prices an increasing number of architects are specifying Polished Plate Glass. In some schools certain doors and windows, where pupils may be subjected to unusual hazard in the event of breakage, are glazed with Safety Glass or Wire Glass. In a number of recently constructed hospitals, Safety Glass has been used in psychopathic wards.

Department Stores. Polished Plate Glass is universally used for store fronts and is generously used throughout the building. Where the public makes free use of swinging doors, Safety Glass is recommended.

Smaller Stores. Here, also, Polished Plate Glass is universally used for store fronts and is usually used in upper floors for front windows. "A" Quality Labeled Double Strength Window Glass is recommended for other glazing. Occasionally rear or side windows, facing alleys and courts, may be glazed with either Safety Glass or Wire Glass for the protection it affords against breakage by thieves.



SIXTY WALL TOWER, New York City
"A Cities Service Building"

Architects: Clinton & Russell,
New York City

General Contractors: James Stewart and
Company, Inc., New York City.



LIBBEY · OWENS · FORD

Improved
QUALITY GLASS

THE LIBBEY · OWENS · FORD flat drawn process, a development and improvement of the Colburn process, revolutionized the manufacture of window glass when it was introduced some fifteen years ago.

The superior quality of all L · O · F Glass and the extreme importance of the recent developments which are responsible for the new *Improved Quality* glass, are perhaps more readily understood, if its manufacture is considered step by step.

First the scientifically mixed batch of ingredients from which glass is made is poured into a melting furnace or tank. Terrific heat reduces the materials to a molten state. The molten mass then flows into a re-

fining chamber from which it is elevated or drawn a few inches and then passes over a bending roll, still in a semi-molten state. At this point a recently perfected new type flattening process is employed. This development for the first time in the history of the industry produces a glass so free from wave and distortion that it gives a clearer, sharper picture when you look through it, and reduces to a minimum the irregular reflections so noticeable in ordinary window glass.

The smooth, flat ribbon of glass is then thoroughly annealed in ovens or lehrs 5 or 6 times longer than those used by any other manufacturer. This slow annealing makes the glass exceptionally easy to cut and less brittle than other brands. As it comes out of the lehrs, it is *thoroughly cleaned*, permitting even more careful selection and more uniform grading, thus further justifying the preference expressed for Libbey · Owens · Ford Window Glass by architects, builders, jobbers and dealers.

● Here is the surprising result of one of the most exacting tests of window glass that can be made. This unretouched photograph of the Fisher Building, Detroit, was taken *through* L · O · F Improved Quality Window Glass. This glass is so flat and of such exceptionally

high quality that, through it, the detail of the

many vertical lines

is remarkably

clear and sharp

even to the

keenly criti-

cal eye of

the camera.

The photo-

graph in

the circle is

doubly con-

vincing evi-

dence of the

fact that this

glass gives a

clearer, sharper

vision. There is no dif-

ference in the way the

Tower appears through the glass or above it.





This is the way L·O·F Improved Quality Window Glass comes from the factory. To unpack, remove one end, invert the box, and lift it off the glass... Notice the absence of muss; there is no hay or straw used in this improved method of packing.

To repack a box, stand the glass upright on the floor, with sheets of paper between the lights. A heavy wrapper of waterproof paper is then draped over from the top, and Cushion Corner Caps placed on the two upper corners of the glass as shown.

Now the glass is ready for the box which is next slipped over the top of the glass... a simple, easy operation. (For repacking less than a full box, or glass of different sizes, we issue special instruction sheet.) Then the box is inverted, as at the right.

The outside wrapper of waterproof paper is tucked in and the two main Cushion Corner Caps placed. Nail on the single board closes the end of the box. The box is held in place firmly for re-shipment without danger of breakage.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON WINDOW GLASS

and minimizes breakage, especially since its thorough annealing gives it an exceptional freedom from brittleness.

Tolerance in Thickness. Libbey · Owens · Ford Window Glass table of thickness standards is given below:

	Thickness, in.		Lights, per in.		Average weight, oz. per sq. ft.
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Single Strength	0.090	0.100	10	11	19.75
Double Strength	.121	.129	7¾	8¾	26.
Picture Glass	0.058	0.067	14.9	17.24	13.

Dimensions. L · O · F Window Glass is cut to dimensions well within the allowable limits of Government Specifications—less than 1/32 of an inch per 1/8 inch thickness.

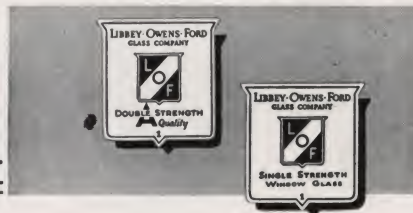
Packing. The new L · O · F Cushion Corner Cap package, illustrated at the top of this page is the standard packing for the Improved Quality Window Glass. This is the neatest, cleanest and nearest to moisture-proof method of packing so far developed in the glass industry.

Standard Specification. Flat Drawn Sheet Glass—All Flat Drawn Window Glass shall be Libbey · Owens · Ford “A” Quality Double Strength, except as otherwise noted, glass packed in Cushion Corner Cap boxes and each light shall bear the Libbey · Owens · Ford label, indicating strength and quality.

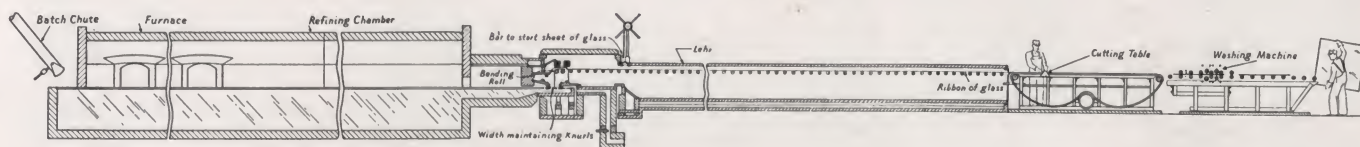
Flatness. L · O · F Improved Quality Flat Drawn Window Glass is naturally flat. The exclusive process of manufacture draws the glass into a flat sheet directly from the molten state and the new type of flattening process produces a glass that is so free from wave that it gives a clearer, sharper image.

Glazing. Government specifications state that window glass shall be glazed with the convex side out. L · O · F Window Glass can be glazed with either side out because it is truly *flat*—there is no convex side. This saves considerable time in glazing

Upper, “A” Quality label.



Lower, “B” Quality label.



Diagrammatical drawing showing the continuous straight line method of producing Improved Quality Window Glass by the Exclusive Libbey · Owens · Ford process. The long lehr permits slow and thorough annealing in ovens five and six times longer than those used in any other process. This makes L · O · F Window Glass less brittle and easier to cut than other brands, and consequently there is less breakage in glazing.

POLISHED PLATE GLASS »

THE LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD GLASS COMPANY manufactures Plate Glass by two different methods. The Bischeroux process, used in making large sizes, employs pot casting. The pots, molded by hand from the finest quality of clays, are thoroughly dried, aged and cured, and when ready for use are preheated to a proper temperature. They are then filled with the mineral and chemical ingredients from which plate glass is made and are carefully and scientifically heated to an extremely high temperature in gas fired melting furnaces. At the proper time the pot is removed from the furnace and conveyed to the Bischeroux casting machine. The molten batch is poured through rollers onto a moving table, forming the unfinished plate glass blank. The blank then passes from the casting table through a long annealing lehr where under gradually diminishing heat the glass is carefully tempered. Emerging from the lehr, the blanks have a rough surface and are hardly transparent. They are then ready for the grinding and polishing operations. The rough plate is firmly held in plaster on a long line of moving tables. These tables pass under a series of rotating and oscillating grinders using sand as an abrasive until the rough surface is ground down to the point where it is smooth enough to be polished. The moving table passes on under another series of rotating felt polishers where, using rouge as the polishing agent, the glass finally emerges several hours after it has entered the grinding and polishing machine with one side completely ground and polished. After further inspection the plate is me-

chanically lifted and turned over to start again the long journey back through another grinding and polishing machine which finishes the reverse side. On emerging from this machine the plate is thoroughly washed, and then delivered to the final inspection department. Here it is graded, selected and inspected in accordance with the rigid standards of quality constantly maintained by the Libbey · Owens · Ford Glass Company.

In making of rough blanks for the smaller sizes of plate glass, the continuous flat drawing process, somewhat similar to that employed in making window glass, is used. The grinding and polishing operations are identical with those employed for finishing pot cast plate glass blanks.

Grades. The very finest Polished Plate Glass, which is used almost entirely in making the costliest mirrors, is known as "First Silvering Quality" and owing to the high cost of selecting this quality, it is never specified for building purposes. The next quality is called "Second Silvering" and is often used for high grade glazing work but is seldom specified in sizes over 20 square feet. Most of the plate glass used in glazing is known as "Glazing Quality" and the U. S. Government specifications set up definite requirements for tolerances in thickness and dimensions. The general requirements under the U. S. Government standards for sizes and thickness, are as follows:

Size and Thickness. The standard thicknesses of plate glass shall be $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Sheets are available $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick in sizes having a maximum area of 250 square feet. Glass of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thickness may be furnished having any desired dimension under the maximum of 126x250 inches. The standard stock thickness for glazing purposes is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, but this may vary between $\frac{3}{32}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Tolerances in Thickness. The maximum and minimum thicknesses allowed shall not be more than the given thickness plus or minus one-half the difference between the standard thicknesses, although for $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch glass occasional plates as thick as $\frac{1}{8}$ inch are supplied. The general variation in thickness should not be more than $\frac{3}{32}$ inch for individual lights under 10 square feet in thicknesses up to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The variation in lights over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness should not exceed one-half the total tolerance for that thickness.

Standard Polished Plate Glass Specification. Where polished plate glass is specified, or shown on plans, it shall be manufactured by the Libbey · Owens · Ford Glass Company, and shall be of (—) quality and (—) thickness (insert quality and thickness) in accordance with U. S. Government Standards.

Additional Information. For additional technical data for polished plate glass see catalogue in this edition of the Plate Glass Manufacturers of America.

Reproduction of an unretouched photograph showing a view through a Picture Window in the residence of Mr. Ernest Ingold, Hillsborough, San Mateo, California. Birge M. Clark, Architect, Palo Alto, California. Wells P. Goodenough, General Contractor.



» » MIRRORS AND PANELS



In the Bolet residence in Los Angeles, (an exterior view of which appears on the inside back cover of this catalogue) an unusual mirror is made a feature of the room illustrated at the left. Douglas Honnold, Hollywood, is the architect and J. S. Abel, Los Angeles, the general contractor.

Grinding and Polishing Machine at the Rossford Plant of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company.



THE constantly broadening use of silvered plate glass is especially noticeable in recent designs for theatres, retail stores and other construction of public or semi-public buildings. In the best of the fine residences recently constructed, full-length mirrored doors in bedrooms and bathrooms are very much in evidence and in many homes mirrored bathroom walls are becoming popular. After being conspicuously absent for more than a generation the mirror over the mantel is often seen. Some of the best designers among furniture manufacturers have been quick to grasp this trend by increasing the use of large size mirrors in their creations.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Polished Plate Glass for mirrors is noted for its brilliant polish and its freedom from imperfections. The careful inspection and accurate grading described on the preceding pages even exceeds the requirements of Government Standards.

Government Specifications. For the guidance of the architect and owner and for the protection of the mirror manufacturer, the following standards of quality have been approved by the Mirror Manufacturer Association of America and adopted by the U. S. Bureau of Standards:

AA Quality. AA quality mirrors shall be entirely free from major defects and as nearly perfect as it is possible to manufacture them. Only well distributed, fine seed, and small faint hair lines when not grouped shall be permitted.

A Quality. The central area of mirrors of this quality shall be free from major defects, but may contain well-scattered seed and short

faint hair lines, when not grouped, and occasionally very light short finish visible only on close inspection. The outer area, in addition to the foregoing, may contain seed and short faint scratches when not grouped.

No. 1 Quality. The central area of mirrors of this quality may contain scattered seed, faint hair lines, and light short finish. The outer area in addition to the foregoing may contain short scratches and occasional strings not over 2 inches long.

No. 2 Quality. Mirrors of this quality may contain the following defects: Numerous scattered seed, occasional coarse seed, light reams, strings, light scratches, short finish if not torn, hair lines if not too densely grouped, and bull's eye if not visible from front inspection.

No. 3 Quality. Mirrors of this quality may contain all the defects which may be found in plate glass.

Thickness. Plate glass mirrors of commercial standard qualities shall be between $\frac{3}{16}$ and $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch thick. If specific thicknesses are ordered a variation of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch plus or minus the given thickness shall be allowed.

Silvering. All commercial standard quality mirrors shall be silvered in an approved manner and guaranteed for a period of one year from the date of manufacture unless the mirrors are subjected to unusual conditions, such as open weather, moist walls, steamed rooms, direct sunlight, or similar conditions.



GLASS

SINCE it was first used during the World War laminated non-shatterable glass, now generally known as Safety Glass, has been progressively improved until it is now used in a variety of ways. Practically all automobile, bus and taxicab manufacturers furnish it as standard or optional equipment in their products. It is widely used by the aircraft industry, by motor boat and yacht builders, and many railway coach builders are experimenting with its use.

Its application to building construction is of more recent origin, but it can be furnished both in the form of Safety Sheet Glass and Safety Plate Glass. Architects are specifying it for revolving and swinging doors, in window ventilators, and in similar installations where the public is subjected to unusual hazard in the event of glass breakage. In several recent hospital jobs, Safety Glass has been used in the psychopathic wards and in the corridors adjoining those wards.

Libbey · Owens · Ford Safety Glass is made by an exclusive process whereby two sheets of thin glass are bonded under heat and great pressure to a center sheet of transparent plastic. In use, these glass sheets may of course crack or break, but the cracked parts adhere so

strongly to the plastic that the danger from scattering or flying pieces of glass is thereby reduced to a minimum. In order to protect the bond between the glass and plastic the edges of all Libbey · Owens · Ford Safety Glass are sealed with an exclusive weatherproof compound. This prevents moisture seeping in between the two pieces of glass and causing a separation between the glass and the plastic.



The residence of Mrs. Geo. B. Robbins at Burlingame, Calif., is adjacent to a golf course. Architect Wm. Wilson Wurster solved a perplexing problem with L · O · F · Safety Plate Glass in the center lights and Safety Sheet Glass in the sides.



**LIBBEY · OWENS · FORD
SAFETY GLASS**

● "Lefty" Gomez of the New York Yankees, threw a baseball at this L · O · F Safety Glass Windshield with all the steam of his powerful arm behind it. It actually BOUNCED BACK, leaving nothing but that cobweb of fine lines to show where it struck.



BLUE RIDGE FIGURED AND WIRE GLASS

MANUFACTURED BY BLUE RIDGE GLASS CORPORATION · KINGSPORT, TENN.
SOLD BY LIBBEY · OWENS · FORD GLASS CO., TOLEDO, OHIO THROUGH LEADING GLASS JOBBERS

Blue Ridge Glass. Rolled Figured and Wire Glass, Polished Figured and Wire Glass, for Partitions, Doors, Transoms, Windows and Skylights.

Where to Obtain Blue Ridge Glass. Leading Glass Jobbers and Glazing Contractors carry Blue Ridge Glass in stock or can get quick shipment of any pattern, size and thickness from the factory's large supplies.

Blue Ridge Figured and Wire Glass is Specified by Architects Because of Its

1. Uniform quality and thickness.
2. Brilliant, sparkling appearance.
3. Attractive and efficient patterns.
4. Easily cleaned designs.
5. Light transmitting and diffusing effectiveness.
6. Wire Glass Fire Retarding Properties (approved by Underwriters' Laboratories Inc. as Number R-2129).

Suggestions to Architects. State width (horizontal measurement) first and height (vertical measurement) second, when writing the size of any kind of glass.

Wire glass is usually set with the wire running vertically, hence the first dimension given is understood to be across the wire twists (width) unless specifically shown otherwise.

Ribbed glass is generally glazed with the ribs running vertically (parallel to height).

Prism glass distributes light best when prisms are set horizontally (parallel to width).

Specify kind of glass by name and give thickness and finish (see table of patterns, thicknesses, sizes and weights).

Stipulate Blue Ridge Glass Corporation as the manufacturer and insist that Blue Ridge Glass be furnished.

PATTERNS, THICKNESSES, SIZES AND WEIGHTS

Thickness, in.	Patterns	Max. width, in.	Max. length, in.	Approximate weight per sq. ft., lbs.
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Rolled Figured Glass

1/8	Industrex, Luminex, Velvex, Hammered, Ribbed, Diffusex, Pebblex, Florex, Mazex	60	132	2
3/16	Industrex, Luminex, Velvex, Hammered, Ribbed, Diffusex, Pebblex, Florex, Mazex	60	132	2 1/2
7/32	Muralex, Transex, Prism	60	144	3 3/4
1/4	Industrex, Luminex, Velvex, Hammered, Ribbed, Diffusex, Pebblex, Florex, Mazex	60	144	4

Wire Glass

1/4	Industrex, Luminex, Velvex, Hammered, Ribbed, Diffusex, Pebblex, Florex, Mazex, Muralex	60	144	4
3/8	Rough	60	144	5 1/2
1/2	Polished	60	144	4

Polished Figured Glass

7/32	Diffusex, Industrex, Pebblex	60	144	3 3/4
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Standard Specification, Obscure and Wire Glass. Where rough or polished wire or obscure glass is specified herein, or shown on plans, it shall be (...) inch in thickness and shall be (...) pattern (specify thickness and pattern desired), and shall be manufactured by the Blue Ridge Glass Corporation.



Polished Wire Glass. (Wire Mesh Shown Actual Size). Used in all openings where clear vision and the security of non-scatterable fire retardant glass are desired. Genuine polished plate glass with wire reinforcement. Blue Ridge's outstanding quality product.

A NEW SURFACE TREATMENT FOR FIGURED GLASS



Satinol is a brand new development of our laboratories. It fulfills the need of Architects and Illuminating Engineers for glass of softer texture, greater beauty and better illuminating qualities.

The mellow, satin-like finish of *Satinol* does not finger mark or spot when handled or touched. Its evenly distributed illumination is soft and restful to the eye and it absorbs glare with practically no loss of light transmitted.

Satinol treatment is available, on either one surface or both, at a moderate extra cost on nine patterns—*Industrex, Luminex, Velvex, Hammered, Ribbed, Diffusex, Pebblex, Florex* and *Mazex*. Choice of glass and degree of treatment can thus be made to achieve correct architectural objective and proper illumination.

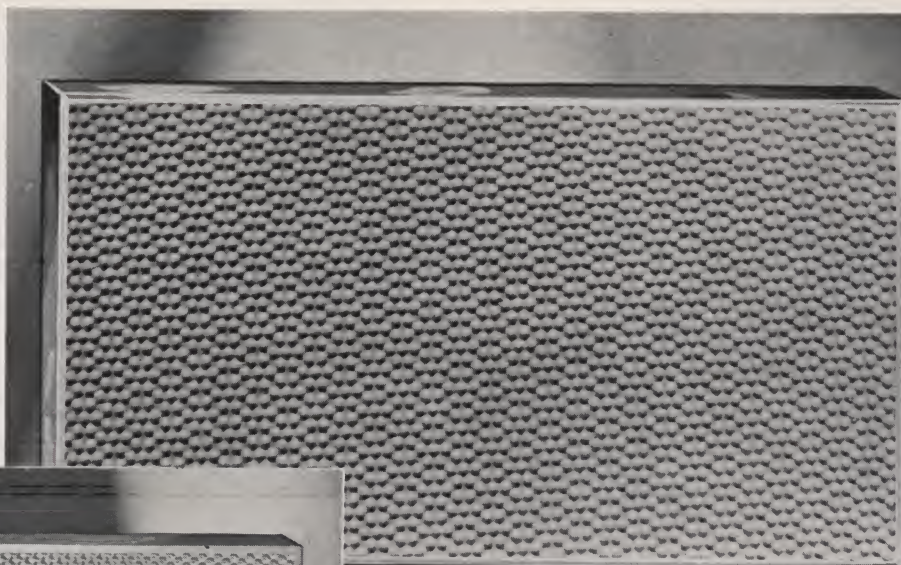
Standard Satinol Specification. "Where obscure glass is specified herein or shown on plans, it shall be (...) inch in thickness and shall be (...) pattern *Satinol* (one surface or two surfaces), and each light shall bear the *Satinol* label of the Blue Ridge Glass Corporation." (Always specify the thickness, name of pattern and whether one or two *Satinol* surfaces are desired).

Diffusex Glass

(Pattern Shown Actual Size)



Primarily for interior partitions, doors and transoms, but equally effective in any location where an adequate volume of softly diffused light is desired. An attractive grouping of small and very slightly elevated lenses spaced far enough apart to avoid dirt collecting pockets and to permit easy cleaning with a moist cloth.



Industrex Glass

(Pattern Shown Actual Size)

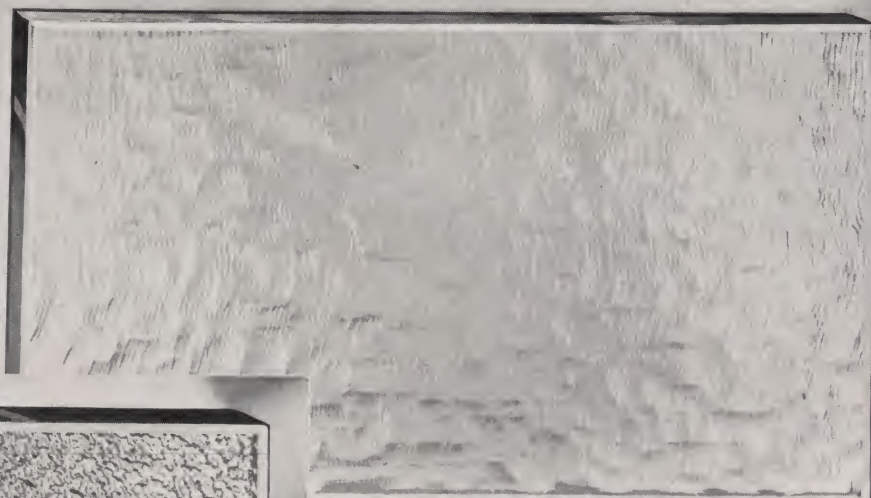
For industrial and commercial buildings—exterior and interior openings. A compact arrangement of lens shaped figures combining effective distribution of light and attractive appearance without the disadvantage of deeply cut grooved lines. Not a “dirt collector.” Industrex can be easily cleaned with a moist cloth.

Luminex Glass

(Pattern Shown Actual Size)



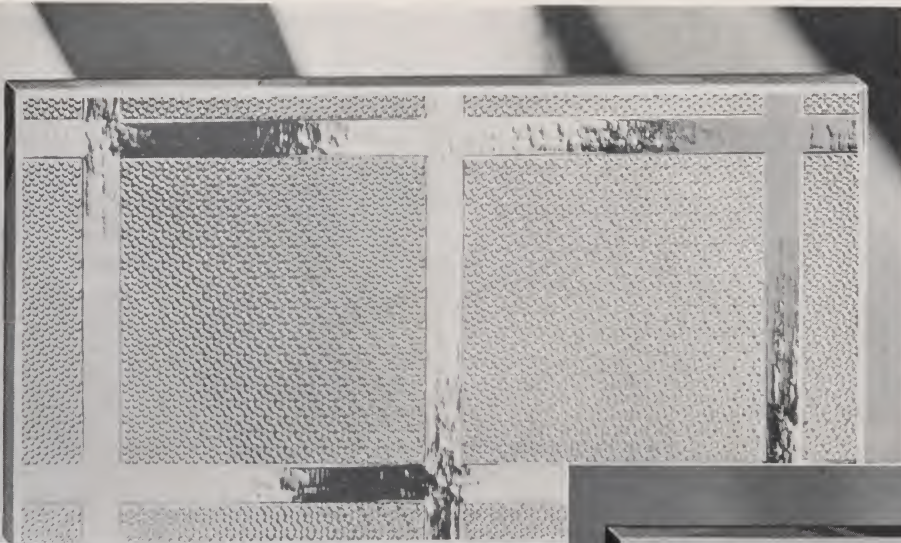
Especially recommended for industrial buildings where the cost of keeping glass clean is an important factor. Provides a medium distribution of light and is a relatively transparent pattern of extremely fine texture that can be glazed and cleaned like clear glass.



Muralex Glass

(Pattern Shown Actual Size)

A new glass for partitions, doors and transoms. Its modest dignified beauty harmonizes with any style of architecture and its mechanical efficiency insures its popularity. The pattern is finely engraved to reduce dirt collections and to afford easy cleaning. Available both plain and wired. (See table of sizes, thicknesses, etc.)



Transex Glass

Pattern Shown $\frac{1}{2}$ Size (Squares $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in., division lines $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide)

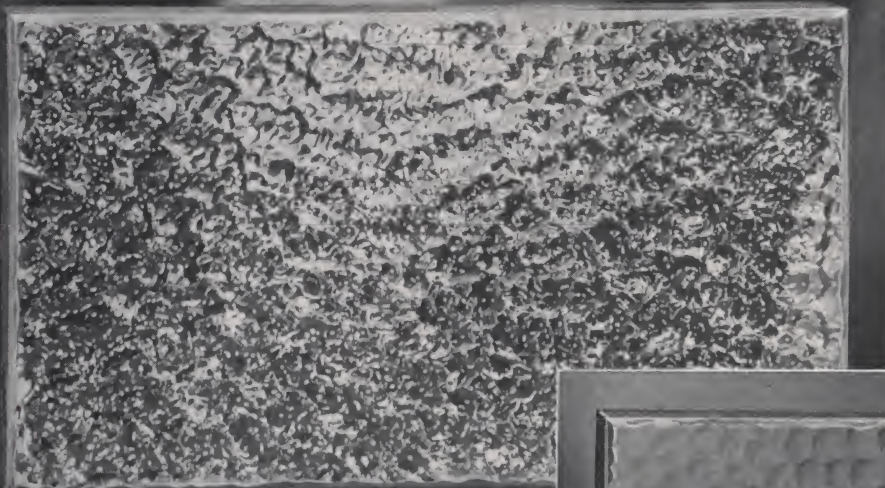
For store front transoms. A solid sheet of glass made to resemble separate panes set in metal bars. No cemented joints to weaken under the stress of wind and rain storms. The background pattern (Diffusex) and the smooth division lines are uniformly and but slightly elevated without pits, grooves or sharp angles in either. Transex will remain clean and distribute light efficiently even under unfavorable conditions long after dirt collections have destroyed the effectiveness of ordinary tiled or prism transoms.

Velvex Glass

(Pattern Shown Actual Size)



A highly practical glass for skylights, factory walls and monitors but also suitable for office partitions, doors and transoms. This unique pattern is extremely shallow, yet it creates the illusion of depth when light rays pass through the glass. An exceptionally clean glass—not totally obscure but sufficiently so for ordinary commercial and industrial building conditions.



Pebblex Glass

(Pattern Shown Actual Size)

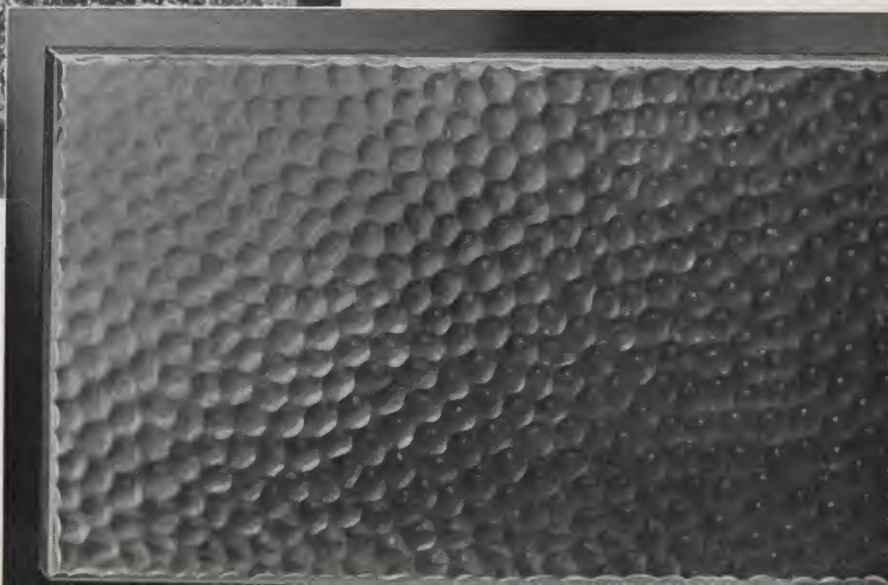
An unusually brilliant and obscure glass for office building interiors; diffuses light splendidly and affords privacy within the room. Pebblex is more deeply imprinted than some of the newer Blue Ridge patterns such as Diffusex and Muralex. Its attractive appearance has led many architects to specify it.

Hammered Glass

(Pattern Shown Actual Size)



For general industrial glazing—exterior and interior. The contiguous lenses forming the pattern distribute the light passing through the glass and accentuate the brilliance of the metal. A clean glass with beauty and mechanical efficiency.





Florex Glass

(Pattern Shown Actual Size)

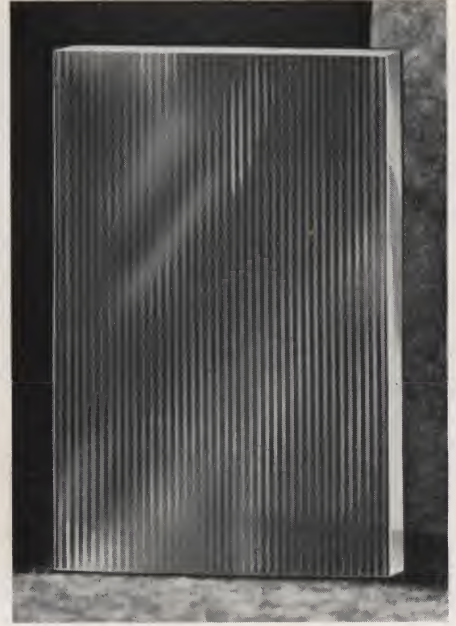
Long a favorite for interior glazing. A brilliant and attractive pattern.



Mazex Glass

(Pattern Shown Actual Size)

Another design for building interiors. Highly obscure, it distributes light remarkably well.



Ribbed Glass

(Pattern Shown Actual Size)

Used only for industrial glazing. Diffuses light when clean but has a tendency to collect dirt more rapidly than our newer patterns.

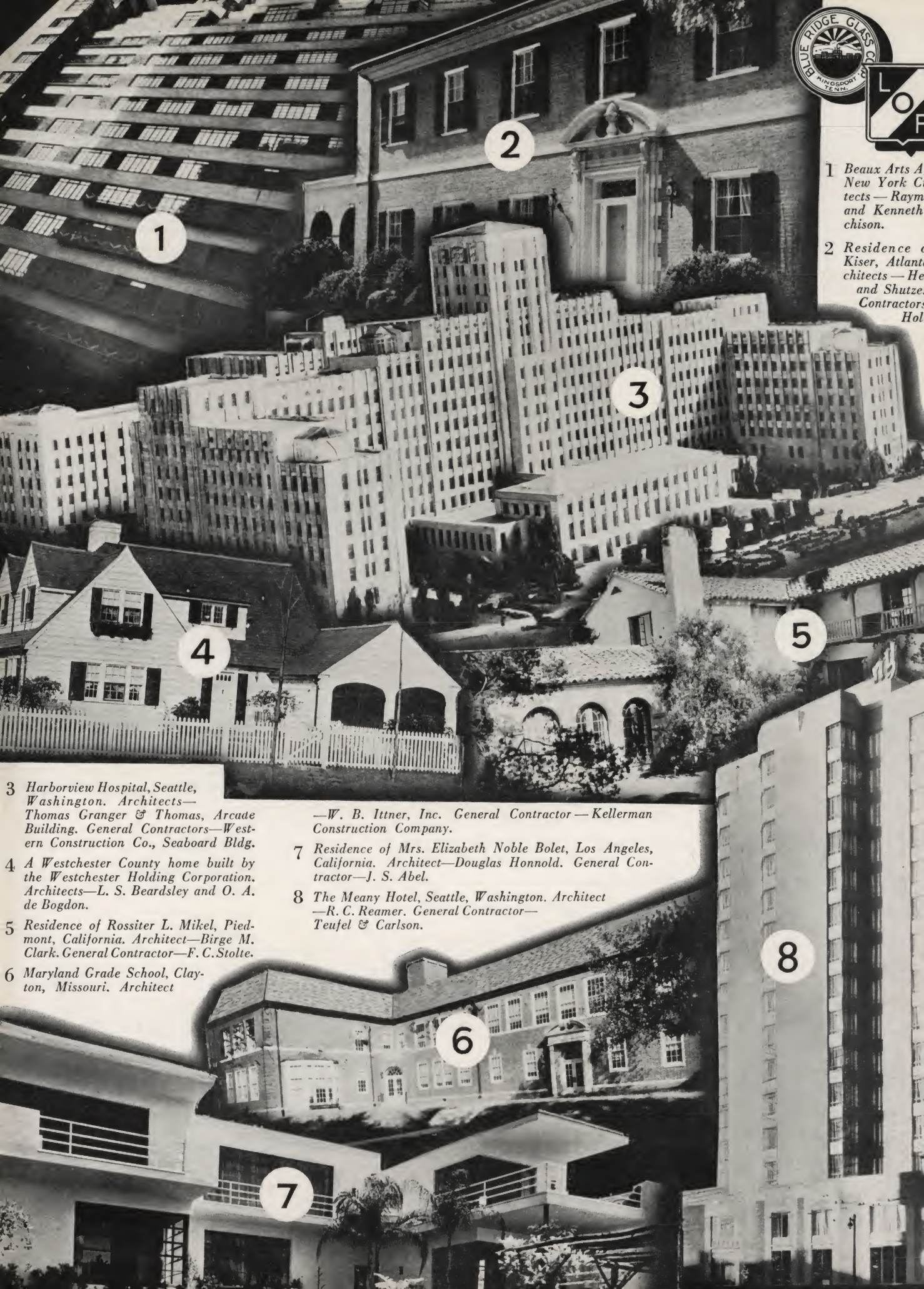


Above—The Field Building, Chicago's newest office building where Blue Ridge Muralex is used in all inner partitions. The Polished Wire Glass used in this structure is also Blue Ridge. Architects, Graham, Anderson, Probst & White. Contractor, Geo. A. Fuller Co.

BLUE RIDGE GLASS IS USED EXTENSIVELY IN THESE TWO FINE EXAMPLES OF MODERN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

● An interesting use has been made of Blue Ridge Velvex Satinol (one surface) in decorative wall panels in the foyer of the new Roxy Theatre, Metropolitan Square, New York, shown below. It is also used in all north windows. The architects were Reinhard and Hofmeister; Corbett, Harrison and McMurray; Raymond Hood and Foulhoux. Contractors, Todd & Brown, Inc.





1 *Beaux Arts A New York C
tects — Raym
and Kenneth
chison.*

2 *Residence o
Kiser, Atlant
chitects — He
and Shutze
Contractors
Hol*

3 *Harborview Hospital, Seattle, Washington. Architects—Thomas Granger & Thomas, Arcade Building. General Contractors—Western Construction Co., Seaboard Bldg.*

4 *A Westchester County home built by the Westchester Holding Corporation. Architects—L. S. Beardsley and O. A. de Bogdon.*

5 *Residence of Rossiter L. Mikel, Piedmont, California. Architect—Birge M. Clark. General Contractor—F. C. Stolte.*

6 *Maryland Grade School, Clayton, Missouri. Architect*

—W. B. Ittner, Inc. General Contractor—Kellerman Construction Company.

7 *Residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Noble Bolet, Los Angeles, California. Architect—Douglas Honnold. General Contractor—J. S. Abel.*

8 *The Meany Hotel, Seattle, Washington. Architect—R. C. Reamer. General Contractor—Teufel & Carlson.*

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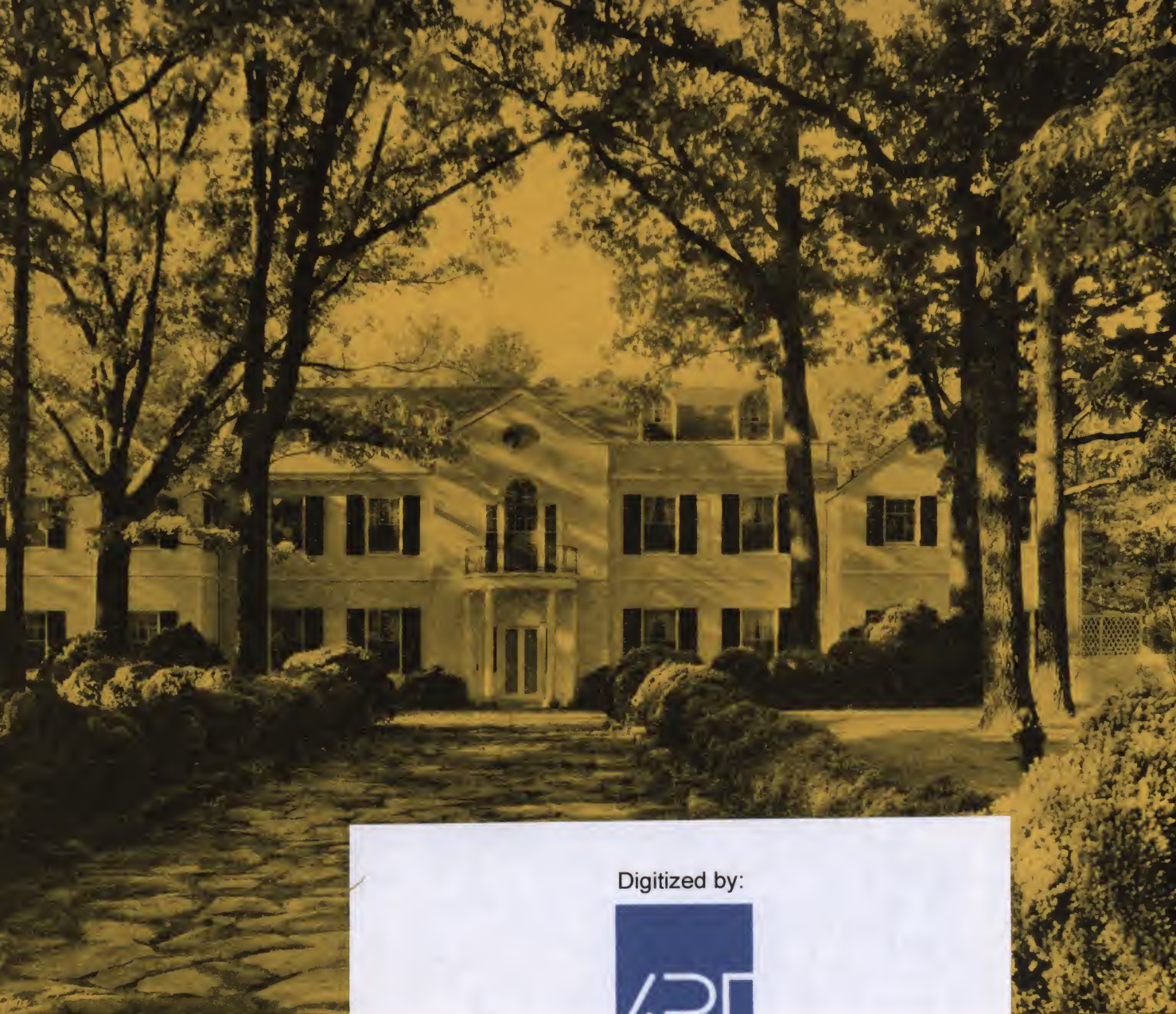


THE brilliant polish and sparkling, lasting beauty of its windows emphasize the charm which won for this fine home the current award of the Architectural League Show for Domestic Architecture . . . It is the residence of Mrs. J. J. Goodrun, Atlanta, Georgia. Architects: Hentz, Adler and Shutze. Contractors: Collins, Holbrook and Collins. Glazed with Libbey-Owens-Ford Quality Glass.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, Manufacturers of Highest Quality Flat Drawn Window Glass, Polished Plate Glass and Safety Glass; also distributors of Figured and Wire Glass manufactured by the Blue Ridge Glass Corporation of Kingsport, Tenn.

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